THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY JUNE 30. 1855. No. 63.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum* in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, }
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.
Jackson, April 16, 1855. 42—1y.

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
Attorney at Law,
Having removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties
Pittsbro', April 16, 1855. 42—tf.

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1, 1855. 55—1y.

WILLIAM LEA,
Late of the firms of
WILLS, LEA & BROWNLEY and LEA & BROWNLEY,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will give special attention to the sale of
Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Grain, &c.
At the Old Stand, one door above Powell's Hotel,
SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.
April 2, 1854. 39—

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns.
Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.
March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.
☞ None but sober men need apply.
Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
OUR ASSORTMENT COMPLETE.
E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—
Register and Post copy.

DOCUMENTS.—WE HAVE A FEW COPIES OF the documents printed for the last Legislature, in two large volumes, a copy of which will be sent free of postage on the receipt of $4.
HOLDEN & WILSON.
April 23, 1855. 44—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855 53—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

DR. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
DR. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.
Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

DOBBIN HOUSE, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. This Hotel (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on the principal street of the town, and within a few minute's walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.

It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.

In consequence of the liberal patronage extended to this establishment, the proprietors have enlarged by opening a suit of rooms on the second floor, and are thus preparing to accommodate all transient persons calling.

Spacious stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 10, 1855. 40—3m.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

A PERSON WHO WISHES TO ENGAGE IN EDITING and publishing can hear of a good opportunity, open to preferment, by addressing the Editors of the Standard. The present editor and publishers having engaged in other business, would dispose of their interests favorably.
December 29, 1854. 11—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn[own] as one of the most valuable in this portion of the S[tate]. E. RUFFIN.
[Septe]mber 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousand five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.
Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93–tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTON BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	F. C. HILL,
WM. H. McKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFCERS.
DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNTON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
WILLIAM D. COOKE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JAMES F. JORDAN *Secretary.*

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin; Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
Humanity of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.
Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.
The News-boy.
Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."
Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."
Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECEIVED, at the Fish and Provision Store
—50 Barrels No. 1 Salt Shad; and
200 do. No. 1 N. C. Cut Herrings,
which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.
He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard, Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.
Country Produce received for storage and sold on Commission. W. H. PUTNEY.
May 15, 1855. 51—tf

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than eleven years. The course of Instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.

TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five mouths.

REFERENCES: Rright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.
Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.
CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECTURES on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol. 12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	" "
" on the Parables,	" "
" on Romanism,	" "
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	" "
" " Exodus,	" "
" " St. Matthew,	" "
" " St. Mark,	" "
The Church before the flood,	" "
The Tent and the Altar,	" "
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	" "
The Daily Life,	" "
Voices of the Dead,	" "
Voices of the Day,	" "
Voices of the Night,	" "

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
March 5, 1855. 81—

☞ **EMBRIODERIES,**
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest asssortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves,
Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery,
Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes,
And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of
GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.
RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.
Best Family Molasses.
Loaf, Pulverized and Crushed Sugar.
Brown and Clarified do,
Whole grain Rice.
Rio, Lagura, Java, and Mocha Coffee.
Imperial, Hyson and other Green and Black Teas.
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
Starch, Bar Soap, Spice, Ginger and Pepper.
Maccaroni and English Cheese.
Indeed all articles in the grocery line.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WHITMEL H. HARDEE, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 3, 1855. 21—tf.

BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, WILLIS ROWLAND, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.
January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

COTTON SEED OIL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to purchase Cotton Seed Oil will please forward their orders to
ANDREW J TERRELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1855. 17—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO OUR friends and the public generally that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general AUCTION, COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, in this City, at the corner formerly occupied by the late B. B. Smith, and hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a liberal patronage.
JAS. J. LITCHFORD & WM. HENRY COOKE.
REFERENCES: C. Dewey, Esq., Cashier Bank State, W. H. Jones, Esq., Cashier Bank Cape Fear, E. B. Freeman, Esq., Clerk Supreme Court, Heartt & Jones, Merchants, Raleigh; A. M. McPheeters, Norfolk, Va.,; Thomas Loring, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
May 11, 1855. 49—tf.

KENNETH.—BY THE AURHOR OF "HEIR OF Redclyffe" "Heart's Ease" &c. Just received, and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.
April 28, 1855.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIRS just received direct from our Manufactory.
E. L. HARDING.
May 25, 1855. 53—

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.—A LARGE assortment of every shade and variety, and at very low prices. Call and examine at McGEE & WILLIAMS.
51—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Successor to Oliver & Proctor,) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Casaimeres, prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determination to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!—FOR THE IMMIGRANT AND CAPITALISTS! Persons in search of homes, or investments in Texas, are respectfully invited to our office.

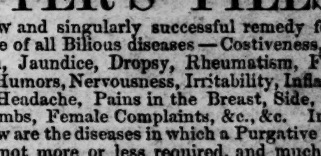
We have, for sale, more than two hundred thousand acres of land, in various parts of the State. Titles guarantied.

Land located, claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted.

Office on Congress Avenue, City of Austin, Texas.

As we buy land on commission, strangers will find it to their interest to purchase through us.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.
Real Estate Brokers, Collecting and Land Agents.
October 16, 1854. 94—

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 98—



AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Indeed very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:
DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the
HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.
† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.
Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.
WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.
S. LELAND & CO., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.
PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.
SOLD BY
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

Superior French Cassimere Pants!
WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to our style of Summer Pants. They are "just the thing." One hundred pair just received. March 30th, '55.
E. L. HARDING'S.

Superior French Cloth Frocks!
50 JUST RECEIVED.
VERY TASTEFULLY GOT UP AND UNIVERSALLY admired. E. L. HARDING.
March 30, 1855. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

HATS! HATS! AT COST.—WE WILL DISPOSE of our Spring and Summer stock of Hats at cost as we wish to make room for an early Fall trade. Call and have a fit. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
May 26, 1855. 49—

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

The Signs of the Times.

Messrs. Editors: The patriot is often induced by some fear of apprehended danger to look at the political sky, and see if all is clear and bright, or gloomy and lowering. The calm and tranquility, the comfort and happiness, the affection and love, which centre around the domestic hearth, are only invaded and disturbed by some painful foreboding, that the country of our birth is about to undergo some violent convulsion, which may shake it from extremity to extremity. A combination of antipodal elements, coalescing for the most sordid objects, and actuated by anything but a patriotic desire to preserve and perpetuate our institutions in all their original purity, is indeed sufficient to create fear and alarm. But whilst we tremble in viewing the arching heavens, and behold indications of a "warring of the elements," yet the whole firmament is not shrouded in gloom. Hope, that "fire divine," which cheers the sad heart, when despondency bids us despair, tells us the future will be bright, and that it is the darkest hour that precedes the glowing light of morn.

For twelve months past the political waters have been in commotion—agitated by unnatural influences. They must quiet, or the ship of State can never ride out the severity of the gale, or the boisterousness of the sea. Angry feeling, ungovernable passions, bitter and acrimonious prejudices have been aroused, and men heretofore friendly in their social relations, no longer entertain a reciprocal feeling of esteem and regard. To what is this detestable spirit owing? What produces this estrangement of fraternal affection and this alienation of feeling everywhere? Is it because men entertain different political sentiments and are so bigoted as to deny others the right to act and think as they please? No, it is not this. It is the anti-republican and proscriptive spirit which so unfortunately exists in our midst that has introduced discord and personal hostility into every community. Should this feeling be of long continuance no one can foretell the consequences. Then let us hope for the best.

Men who assemble at secluded places, at late hours in the night, are certainly unfit to govern the country. They need that moral courage so essential in public men. They would tremblingly shrink from the responsibility of approving or disapproving great measures upon which is to depend the weal or woe of the Republic. Their narrow creed and their narrow ideas of government would bring upon them and their country obloquy and reproach. Their dark council chambers could not hide them from the finger of scorn which would be constantly pointed at them. Public opinion would follow and haunt them like an evil spirit for their misdeeds. Darkness and muffled faces cannot screen them from that odium which must be attached to their names as long as they are permitted to remain on this stage of action. Let them take warning ere it be too late, and repent the rashness and folly of their over-zealous exertions for power and plunder.

It is truly a fascinating doctrine that "Americans should rule America." They have from the existence of our government up to the present day presided over its destinies, and all assertions to the contrary are so base as to need no refutation. Follow those who so loudly proclaim this glorious dogma, and like the *ignis fatuus* that dazzles and fascinates the eye, they will lead you into the deadly morass of whiggery, whose ambient atmosphere is rendered malarious and deathly from the putrescent and decomposing bodies of disappointed politicians. Let "Sam" direct your footsteps, disciple of Jefferson, and with stealthy pace you are leaving your party to worship at the feet of the Black Knight. The immortal principles of religious toleration so eloquently commended by Washington to his countrymen, and the rights secured to adopted citizens by the Constitution can alone preserve for the benefit of future generations our model government.

And here it may be asked, are the "signs of the times" discouraging? Far, very far from it. "The clouds that lowered upon our house," are now, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Know Nothingism like an "effervescence that has effervesced," is declining everywhere. Already the premonitory symptoms of decay are visible. The dangers we anticipated from it we hardly fear—potent as it would be for evil could it obtain the ascendency at Washington. Virginia, the noble banner State of invincible Democracy, and the birth place of the revered founder of our creed, sounded the first peal of its death-knell. Stephens and Toombs, Preston and Kerr, leaders of the Whig party in its palmiest days, are battling against the odious principles of "Sam," and the late Philadelphia Convention gives the sable personage an eternal *quietus* and repose. If the "signs of the times" are not auspicious for the Democracy I must confess my inability to read them.

In North Carolina we can inform our friends abroad that our prospects are highly flattering. The sterling Democracy of the Old North State know their duty and have resolved to perform it on the 2d of August. We expect to return to the next Congress six or seven opponents of Know Nothingism, out of the eight members allowed us. In the first District Dr. Shaw will undoubtedly be re-elected to the seat he now occupies so creditably to himself and his constituents. As a fearless defender of Democratic principles, his cogent reasoning and burning satire, added to the suavity of his manners, will tell with fearful force against his adversaries. In this, the 2d District, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, a bold opponent of Know Nothingism, who can by his ready sarcasm expose its hideousness, will be returned to Congress over every exertion a secret foe can put forth. Whilst we consider but one District doubtful, let us show by our increased majorities for such men as Kerr, Winslow, Branch, and other candidates, that the Old North State, has not retrograded from the position she has occupied for the past five years. This cheering result we confidently anticipate, and an August sun will beam upon our expectations realized.

To all Democrats, I say, be of good cheer. The safety and welfare of the country are confided to your hands. What a precious trust! Democratic principles are in the vigor of healthy existence, while the carcass of defunct Whiggery has bleached under three summer's suns. Our party stands upon the platform of the Constitution, upon the great principles enunciated in the resolutions of 1798–'99, and re-affirmed as the landmarks of our faith in every National Convention we have held. They do not change to secure success, but stand out to the world in all their excellence, as the true criteria of republicanism, and a chart to direct struggling nations to the priceless blessings of liberty. Let defeat come upon our flag—let fanatical and sectional opposition assail it—let bigotry and intolerance attack it—and it will float when "madness has ceased to rule the hour," as the unconquerable banner of a great party. With our hearts right and ready for the contest, let us remember our dearest interests are at stake, as Americans, and be prepared to meet the foe and conquer him.

"Rise! or Greece forever falls,
Up! or freedom breathes her last!"

W. V. G.

Beaufort, N. C., June 22, 1855.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

Dear Sirs: The Hon. T. L. Clingman and his opponent, Mr. Carmichael, may be said to be fairly in the field. They spoke at Murphy and Fort Hembree last week. The questions discussed pertained to Know Nothingism. Mr. Clingman opposes and Mr. Carmichael advocates their doctrine. In the Know Nothing Convention held at Asheville which nominated Mr. Carmichael, Cherokee county seems not to have been represented, and Mr. Clingman contends that even the members of the Know Nothing party of that county, not being represented, are not bound to support Mr. Carmichael as the nominee. He further argues that Know Nothingism is a plan adopted to enable a few individual politicians to cheat the people out of their votes, and thus transfer their political power to a few office-seekers and trading politicians. That the effect, so far from benefitting the people—the effect of the Know Nothing doctrine, if successful, will be to unite the church and State which our ancestors had been so careful to guard against in the Constitution. That experience of a union between the British government and a protestant church had resulted in the oppressive tithe system, which required in addition to the payment of taxes for the support of government, one-tenth of all the farmer raised for the support of the church. He contends that our people have been too long freed from the payment of tithes to submit to a renewal of the system, which would follow as a consequence if the government becomes united with either the catholic or protestant church. Mr. Clingman also contends that the doctrine of the Know Nothings with regard to the emigration of foreigners is in direct opposition to the Whig doctrine of '76, as shewn by the Declaration of Independence. It is admitted by the friends of Mr. Carmichael that in political discussion he is neither equal to Mr. Clingman nor Col. Gaither, and as Know Nothingism has both the Whig and the Democratic parties united to contend with, unless they are much stronger than they are generally believed to be, Mr. Clingman's majority will be larger than it was when he run against Col. Gaither two years ago. The candidates for Congress and for Governor in Tennessee are canvassing, and their discussions are principally confined to the principles of the Know Nothing party. Some of the clergy in both States are taking ground for Know Nothingism, and some of the people seem to think that there is nothing strange in that—because they may have some interest in uniting the church with the government—it would, it is supposed, be much easier to receive tithes than to depend, as heretofore, upon voluntary contributions. When clergymen turn politicians the cause of religion must suffer in the estimation of the people. It is due, however, to a large number of the clergymen to state that they adhere to the doctrine of their ancestors, and neither favor Know Nothingism nor any thing else which tends to a union of church and State.

JUNIUS.

June 20, 1855.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—What a very pretty game the Know Nothings have played lately! And now the question is, are the sensible voters of all parties in North Carolina going to be deceived by it? The Philadelphia Convention! what a farce it was—in which the Kilkenny cat fight was acted over. The Northern tail bouncing back to its abolition dens, to get up some kind of galvanized, artificial head and body, and the Southern tail, dragged South by Rayner & Co., with the painted caricature of a whole Know Nothing cat—painted all over with the delusive character, "This is a *national* cat"—the country, meanwhile, is laughing over the Pickwickian pictures.

I have had some opportunities of observing, lately, what is the rational opinion of the Know Nothing melange; and I find, generally, nothing but either a hearty disgust or a wholesome ridicule excited by the late escapade of folly and gas at Philadelphia.—The Northern Know Nothings went there, leaders or nothing; and they went away still determined to be leaders. They were the *only ones* who had met with success, and were entitled to the distinction of ruling the convention and ruining the country—if, peradventure, there be not enough honesty and patriotism extant to save it. The Southern Know Nothings went there to clap-trap a something wherewith to gull the Southern States, and to get the fusion and collusion of the Northern wing, and in this they most signally failed; for the South is not to be gulled by the silly conglomeration they got up. The deity of the Unitarians has been invoked to aid them, but the divinity that will succor them will be a *unit* without even the co-operation of the *Arians*.

One thing, perhaps, will save them from everlasting obloquy in North Carolina. Rayner was there, and Haughton was there. Rayner, whom the whigs whilom *refused* to vote for for Senator; and Haughton, (*Haut-ton,*)—who is Haughton? Is he known beyond the precincts of Chatham? But where was Badger, where was Graham, where was the eloquent Kerr, the three really and justly distinguished whigs of North Carolina? My God! that the whig party of North Carolina should have to drop such men as those, and be content, under the new name of Know Nothings, to be represented by Messrs. Rayner and Haughton! These two men are clever enough, and honorable enough, personally; but the idea that the whig party of this State should have to fall back upon them as exponents of their political calibre and intellectual stamina! But then to compensate for all this, they have gained Reid, of Duplin, and Shepard, of Wake! Wonder how Messrs. Badger and Graham fancy the swap?

You have heard ere this of the trick attempted to be played, by publishing a speech said to be delivered by Frederick P. Stanton, at the Barker, New York demonstration. Since then Mr. Stanton has published a card, denying that he is a Know Nothing, denying he made a speech, denying being in New York at the time at all. Such, however, are the dirty tricks the culvert party are seeking to influence the Southern elections with.

There is every prospect in this District of the election of Dr. Shaw. The Know Nothing nomination proves a *pain*-ful sore to the greater portion of that party. Paine's Mexican history is too fresh in the memory of the people; and his turning up on this new Know Nothing "*horse,*" is not calculated to give him a pleasant campaign ride.

If you come to Weldon, be sure and stop at the Weldon Hotel, kept by T. J. Jarratt & Co.; it combines all the conveniences, comfort and good fare of the large city hotels, without their exorbitant charges. The table service is elegant, and the viands loading it, still more worthy of note if you arrive here with a good appetite.

MORE ANON.

Weldon, N. C., June 23, 1855.

For the Standard.

—— Down Town, June 28, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—The last Register contains a communication signed "*Chatham.*" The Register's editor, in the hurry of going to press, *forgot* to say, that the said production was "highly entertaining, beautiful and useful;" we mention this, that Chatham's feelings may not be hurt. Chatham concludes his communication thus:

"I understand that among the many tests applied by the Order to the candidates, there is one which will most effectually bar the entrances of *some* into the Order. It is this: "We will not, under any circumstances, receive into this Order an old man in his dotage, a libeller, nor a fool."

I assure Chatham he is mistaken; I have the whole of their constitutions, rituals, oaths, ceremonies, &c., *by heart,* and there is no such qualification; they will take any one in *who can vote,* and ask no questions. There was such a qualification as this: No one who had a Catholic wife, could come in. That is now a recommendation. Instead of restricting, they are going to extend the privileges of the order. Their *orator* says, that Congress has the right to say who shall vote for members of our House of Commons. A Know Nothing Congress will, of course, restore the right of suffrage to the free negroes; and then what a jolly time the "darkies" and "dark lanterns" will have UP STAIRS! No mistake about their being natives. No sir!

If Chatham will pay our town a visit, I will show him some of the "dark lanterns" down here; real Simon Pure champions of the church; they are men of *character* (?) and no mistake—the records of our criminal courts show that.

PAUL PRY.

For the Standard.

[Messrs. Editors:—The following letter was intended for the columns of the Metropolitan, but as there will be no issue of that paper this week, please insert it in the Standard, as it contradicts, most emphatically, the report that Shepard will divide the Democratic vote of Nash.

R. H. WHITAKER.]

Nashville, June 20th, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard that a report is current in your county, that Mr. Shepard, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, will poll some six or seven hundred votes in Nash county. Do you believe it? Can any body believe it? I think not, from the most reliable information I can get, and from the leading politicians in the county. Shepard will poll the *large* number of about one hundred or one hundred and twenty, at most; and Branch will get the remainder—about eleven hundred. This, I think, is a correct statement of the parties in this county. But such is Know Nothingism. They published in round numbers for Flournoy, in Virginia, seventy two thousand; and what was the result? a small mistake of several thousand.

We hear of occasional resignations in the county, and think by the first Thursday in August, their number will greatly decrease. Know Nothingism is doomed to finish the death in the South, it so reluctantly commenced in Virginia.

Respectfully yours, Y.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

Letter from the Hon. A. B. Longstreet on Know Nothingism.

We find in the last number of the Nashville Union and American, a letter on this absorbing question, from this distinguished native Georgian, now President of the University of Mississippi. The name of Augustus B. Longstreet is endeared to the people of Georgia by many ties in the history of the past. It is a name which we were taught to revere in early youth as synonymous with all that was bold and fearless in the character of the advocate, with all that was parental and dignified in the sage instructor, and with all that was pure and honest and upright in the minister of the gospel. The old men of Georgia have been accustomed to love him as a brother; the young men, scattered throughout the State, who, from his lips, have heard the lessons of wisdom, continue to revere him as a father. There is no man in Georgia who will dare to stand up and say that A. B. Longstreet speaks from impure motives. The indignant frowns of an honest people would paralyse the sacreligious effort. Judge Longstreet has been forced from his retirement to come out and speak upon this question; but having come out, he has met the issue with that boldness and honesty which characterizes the man. He speaks to the people in the voice of warning wisdom, and tells them to beware of an organization, which must lead to religious intolerance and persecution.

The circumstances which led to the publication of this letter, arose from an attack made upon the Judge by the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, charging him with preaching anti-Know Nothing doctrines.

After alluding to the editors of that paper, who have assailed him as the head of the Mississippi University, he proceeds to condemn the order in the terms to be found in the extracts below. Let every Georgian read them carefully and ponder over them, well, whether he be Know Nothing or anti-Know Nothing:

"In July last I had just heard of a new organization in the country—secret in its movements, and going under the name Know Nothings. Its principles, I understood to be, opposition to Catholics and Foreigners, to be planned in the dark, strengthened by oaths and manifested at the ballot-box. It filled me with alarms.

"I saw in it the elements of rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated in that month, and forewarned them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have foreshadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled, but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it, ought to ensure respect for my judgment in and about Oxford at least; but it is that very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now.

"This is the sin which brought out against me the recondite presses which I have named before.—It is called 'dabling in politics,' but, its true name is 'Unpalatable Truth.' This is the sin for which I am soon, perchance, to be sacrificed. They that stoned the Prophets of old are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better use could be made of my old carcass, than the offering of it up on the altar of this American Baal. An incense might arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State from this modern abomination, than anything which can emanate from my poor frost-covered brain. The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order in an appeal to my Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so.—I am committed against it, and I shall oppose it forever—not in the class room, but every where else—not as a partizan, but as a Christian. This the patrons of the University should know. For all the honors and emoluments of earth, I could not be induced to assume a position of neutrality in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood, and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions, if it be not crushed, and that speedily.

"In my view, every man who has a scruple's influence, should rise against it—now—immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With all its professed Americanism, it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale, men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners upon earth; binds them by oaths in the bonds of fellowship and sets them all at work in politics, and nothing but politics. I find a christian brother among them—I read to him II Cor. vi. 14, and on, and I implore him to come out from such connections; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority in this wise: 'Sir, my name is Politics—you are a Clergyman, and Clergymen should have nothing to do with Politics!' 'Right,' cries my brother; 'old man you'll ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!' I say to him 'your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church.' 'Sir,' it responds, 'do you thus denounce the pious of my order—have you no respect for the Church or your place?' I denounce the sinners of the band, and the saints reprove me. I reprove the saints, and the sinners denounce me! The saint shields the sinner, and the sinner the saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

"On me the new Order bears with intolerable pressure. It rises before me like the ghost of Banquo, at my every step in the pathway of duty.

"I am a preacher: If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing Know Nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

"I am a teacher: If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding, I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of Know Nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. B. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of treasure; I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-Know Nothing politics. As I am ever to be gored by this young mad bull, I had as well take it by the horns at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the Church, and the Constitution, and I will never disturb it.

"A word to the good people of Mississippi and I have done. You have a University of which you may feel proud. For harmony and kindly feeling among the faculty, for good order, good morals, gentlemanly demeanor, study and progress among the students, and for ardent attachment between preceptors and pupils, you may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any other kindred institution in the world. For its age, it has not its equal in point of patronage and rank in the United States. In these respects, it stands at the head of 103 out of 118 Colleges in the United States; and of those above it, a large majority are over forty years older than itself, and three over one hundred years older. And this rank it has attained through more adverse fortunes than probably ever beset an Institution before.—Fear not that it will ever be a school of politics.—Your sons graduate in politics before they come to the University.

"It is now in its palmiest days, and this you see is one of the objects of Know Nothing vandalism. It has already, I fear, thrown a fire brand into its peaceful halls. I appeal to you to come to the rescue. Rise up as one man against it, when it invades the sanctuary of literature, instead of requiring your professors to kneel in its presence. I am sure there are yet more than ten thousand Christians in and about the State who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. I call them to its help. Honest yeomanry, and farmers of the land, who always mean right, come ye to its succor! Honest, well meaning Know Nothings, who in thoughtless moments have been drawn into the order, come out of it, and rally to the support of your University.

"I regret having been constrained to an attitude which may perchance injure the University for a time; but be the fault on the head of Know Nothings, not mine. Look at their fruits already scattered through the land, and surely you will approve of my opposition to it. If you do not, your children will 'By their fruits shall we know them.' What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and sinners in close embrace; Preachers of the same Church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs, and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order: Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat.

"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still while there is hope, all good men should striva to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare, for savage ambush fighting; or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see, that when the work of crushing Churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me—two thirds of my own Church (I judge) will be against me—the Trustees will be alarmed for the interests of the College—my colleagues of the Faculty will be uneasy—my best friends will be pained; but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the end. It will be madness in men to withdraw their sons from the able teacing of my colleagues, for my fault—to attack the College to injure me; but these are days of madness, and this is the way in which obnoxious Professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequences with God, and here sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children; a recorded proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest, nor friendship, nor church, nor threatending storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET.

King's Mountain Celebration.—The people of York District, S. C., recently assembled to take into consideration the project of a celebration of the next anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain. Hon. I. D. Witherspoon was called to the chair, and S. W. Melton appointed Secretary. On motion by Col. W. B. Wilson, a series of resolutions were reported and adopted. These recommend the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, on Thursday, the fourth day of October next; solicit the co-operation of all the Districts in South Carolina in effecting this end, and that the Districts of Chester, Union, Spartanburg, and Lancaster, in S. C., and the adjoining counties in North Carolina be requested to appoint committees to act in concert with the Committee of Arrangements, invite cordially, the people of the State of Virginia, N. Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and especially the descendants of those who took part in the battle to be present, and that a Committee on the part of S. C. be appointed to solicit the co-operation of the people of these States in the proposed celebration; provide for inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet, Lieut. Gen. Scott, and the Governors of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky to be present: designate the Hon. John S. Preston, of S. C., and the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of N. C., as the orators of the day; request Governor Adams, of S. C., to act as Marshal of the day; and provide for the appointment of sub-committees to carry out the objects proposed.

As on a former occasion, so do we again renew the wish that the celebration may more than equal the expectations of those who have so patriotically conceived it. And, inasmuch as North Carolina was ably represented by her sons in the deadly struggle of King's Mountain—an event certainly not over-estimated in its effects upon the war, by our historians—we trust that some of the descendants of those brave men may represent her on the occasion of this peaceful celebration. *Wil. Herald.*

Proscriptive Organizatios!—The thirteen States which seceded from the Philadelphia convention of know-nothings and set up a political creed of their own, included in it the doctrine of hostillity to Roman Catholics, and exclusion of all foreigners from certain offices. The know-somethings who have just adjourned in Ohio left out the doctrine of political discrimination against foreigners, but proclaimed the anti-Popery clause. The regularly-organized know-nothings who carried the convention in Philadelphia reaffirmed also the Catholic test, though it casts off from them a large class in two of the slave-holding States, (Maryland and Louisiana,) whom some of the leaders wished to save for the uses of the order.

These political organizations had their origin in the Irish lodges of Orangemen, which were transplanted here, and in the provinces of Canada, some years ago. The anti-Popery feature is the indication of the common parentage of this diverse brood. They are, therefore, "foreign" in origin, as they are alien in feeling and purpose to the true republican sentiment of America. But they have ceased to be dangerous. The very facility with which they are formed and multiplied is fatal to their perpetuity. Everywhere throughout these orders there is division. In vain they seek unity in this State by expelling 30,000 subordinates who voted last fall against the decree of the order. It was as easy to create a new order as it was to call the old one into being. We shall soon, then, have a swarm of these secret organizations, with the absurd titular hierarchy of Mighty Serene, Inexpressibly Grand, Mighty Grand, Past Grand, Very High Scribe, &c, &c., which seems to form the attraction of the order.

But the very prolific nature of these creations shows how short they are destined to live. The analogy in these matters holds good, that the lowest forms of life, the insects, the ephemera, have this facility of reproduction, and that "a breath numakes them, as a breath has made,"

The worm that suffers mincing into parts
May sprout forth heads and tails, but grows no hearts.

Albany Atlas.

Taking advantage of the deeply rooted feeling of opposition to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, so general in a State like this, where the people are so overwhelmingly protestant as in North Carolina, it has been the policy of the advocates of Know-Nothingism to convey the impression that the Democratic party is pro-Catholic in its tendencies, or has some connection with the doctrines of that denomination although those who try to create that impression must be aware that such is not the fact. There is not a Democratic candidate in the State who is not a Protestant, both by persuasion and early traming. Not one who is a whit more favorable to the religious tenets of Catholicism than the most bigoted Know-Nothing. Nay, we do not know of an organ of the Democratic party in the State which is not edited and controlled by Protestants of various denominations, some being church members and some not, as the case may be. But Democrats know that men's religious belief is a thing with which politics have nothing to do. That politics and religion cannot be mixed up, one with the other, without mutual injury, and that any attempt to so mix them up is against the intent of the framers of our government, at war with the genius of our country, and dangerous to the permanency of our institutions. It is religious intolerance and proscription that the Democratic party attacks—not Catholicism that it defends. That it has nothing to do with, leaving such questions to the parties to whom they belong—the religious denominations and their pastors. *Wilmington Journal.*

News from Europe in Six Days.—The New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Peter Cooper is President, have just closed a contract with Messrs. Husted & Kroelil, submarine engineers, of this city, to remove the "Merlin Rock," lying in the centre of the entrance to the harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland, which is the only obstruction to the entrance of the Collins and other large steamers into that port. There are now eighteen feet of water upon the rock at low tide; but as the Collins steamers draw twenty-three feet of water when loaded, the Telegraph Company have contracted to reduce the "Merlin Rock" to twenty-seven feet below mean low water.

When this obstacle is removed it is probable that most of the European steamers will make St. Johns a stopping-place, as it lies directly on their route, and about one-third of the distance from New York to Liverpool; so that a steamer from Europe, at St. Johns, Newfonndland, may have her news telegraphed to New York within six days from the date of her departure.

The contractors expect to complete the work about the first of August next. *N. Y. Post.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1855



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

The Deeocratic Meeting To-night! Do not forget the meeting at the Court-House, this (Friday) night. Able speakers may be expected to address the audience.

MR. RAYNER AND HIS NORTHERN ALLIES.

The last Raleigh Register contains what purports to be the substance of the speech delivered by Mr. Rayner a few evenings since in Washington City; and finding the report in the Register, taken from some Washington paper, we consider it as authentic as such reports usually are, and regard Mr. Rayner as bound by it to the people of North Carolina. Among other things Mr. Rayner said:

"Coming as I do from our labors at Philadelphia, it is right that I should allude to the transactions of the late National Council. The enemy had circulated throughout the land the story that division and distraction had entered into the American family at Philadelphia. *I can say with pride and joy that this is not the case.* There was no division on the great American principles—the distinguished features of the order.

On that distracting question which has entered into and divided all political parties, and many churches of the land, there was a difference of opinion. We did not attempt to patch up a theory that should read two ways, and be fitted to each section; but looking to one common cause, to the protection of American Protestantism, we were united as one man. On slavery alone there was a difference. *The members from the North, who disapproved, protested, honestly and manfully, but did not secede.* And now, instead of coming into the field with one regiment, at the next election, *we shall present two immense brigades that will sweep everything before us.* [Cheers.] Let not the powers here in Washington and the pimps of the Roman hierarchy cackle over our division of sentiment on this question. There is no hope for them in it. On the great question of opposition to their encroachments there is no division—no North, no South. All over the North our camp fires are lighted on every hill-top. So also do they send back their greeting from the sunny South."

Here it is boldly asserted that, notwithstanding the difference of opinion on slavery between Southern and Northern Know Nothings, *they are still united as a party;* that the members from the North "protested *honestly* and *manfully*" against the majority platform, "*but did not secede*"; and that the calculation, by a Southern man and a slaveholder, is that in the campaign of 1856 the abolition forces, under the lead of Ford, Wilson, Colby and Gardner, will form one of the "immense brigades" destined, *in affiliation with Southern Know Nothings,* to sweep the country. There it is, fellow-citizens, in terms so plain that he who runs may read.

Mr. Rayner declares—as does also the "American Organ"—that the Know Nothing party is still national, still a unit—that the twelve abolition States "*did not secede,*" but only "protested" against the platform adopted. Let us, then, as they insist upon this state of things, take it for granted and look to results. Massachusetts, under Know Nothing influence, has nullified the fugitive-slave law, and set the authorities of the federal government at defiance; Mr. Wilson and Mr. Sumner, her two Senators, stand pledged to labor for the repeal of that law, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories; in several of the Northern States Know Nothing Senators have been elected, who are as hostile as Mr. Wilson is to the rights of the South, and, taking all the free States together, in the late elections some fifty or sixty Know Nothing members of the House have been returned, who will assuredly vote with Wilson and Seward of the Senate for the most ultra freesoil propositions; in Maine, in New York, and indeed throughout the free States Resolutions have been adopted, either by Know Nothing Legislatures or State Councils, the tendencies of which are, if carried out, to destroy the institution of slavery or to force a dissolution of the Union; and in New Hampshire, the old Democratic party, standing upon the Baltimore platform and advocating the Nebraska-Kansas measure, have been defeated, and, as the result of it, John P. Hale, a vile abolitionist has been elected to the United States Senate, and a man elected Governor—Mr. Metcalf—who in his inaugural address denounces the repeal of the Missouri line as an outrage not to be submitted to by the North, and, among other things, insults the whole Southern people by the charge that they are contemplating the revival of the African slave-trade. *In no instance has a national man been elected to office by the Know Nothings of the free States.* The Order, in that region, is a compound of all isms, the leading features of which are hatred of the South, and a determination, constantly expressed, to extirpate slavery by abolishing it in the District of Columbia, by abolishing it in the Territories so as to prevent its spread, and by repealing the fugitive-slave law, thus denying to Southern masters the right of capture and reclamation solemnly guaranteed in the federal Constitution. This, in brief, is the condition and these are the principles and objects of the great body of Northern Know Nothings; and Mr. Rayner not only admits, but declares "with pride and joy" that they are his allies—that he is acting with them against the Administration and against Democracy—that he counts upon them as one of his "immense brigades" in the contest of 1856! It is also stated in the papers that Mr. Rayner declared, in the Convention at Philadelphia, that the repeal of a law of Congress putting the Southern people under the ban of inferiority, to say the least of it, North of a certain line, "*was an outrage,*" and that his right arm should have withered and his tongue been palsied, before he would have voted for it! All this is in entire consistency with his offer in the same Convention to ignore the question of slavery—to act with Wilson and his confederates without any pledge or guarantee for the rights of his section.

But, Mr. Rayner may reply, or some one of his few friends may reply for him, that there were abolitionists in the last Democratic National Convention; and that there are abolitionists in the Democratic party in the free States. No such position can be made good. There was one abolitionist—Mr. Rantoul—in the last Democratic National Convention, but he was summarily expelled, the delegates from his own State voting to expel him; and the Resolution in the platform approving the fugitive-slave law, was adopted unanimously in the Convention, as it had been by the Committee on Resolutions. No one claims for a moment, and no sensible Southern man thinks of requiring that any portion of the Northern people shall vote in Conventions that slavery is a political and social blessing—in other words, shall take the same grounds in the abstract in relation to it that the great bulk of the Southern people occupy as its advocates and friends; yet the Democrats of the South have always asked, and will always insist, that their associates of the free States shall discountenance agitation on the subject, shall go with them in maintaining the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the Territories, and shall unite with them in protecting the institution in good faith in all cases where it is made the duty of Congress by the Constitution so to do. Thus far the Democrats of the free States, *as a party,* have nobly and fully met the expectations of their Southern associates; and we have strong confidence they will continue so to do. That they have lost ground by it as a party is admitted; but herein is their glory, and herein is the shame of Southern Know Nothings in uniting themselves with abolitionists to annoy, denounce, and trample down a body of men in the free States who have been as true as steel to the Constitutional rights of slaveholders. That there are freesoilers and abolitionists who call themselves Democrats, is also admitted; but they are not recognized by the party North as Democrats—so far from it, they have been denounced and cut off by the Administration and its friends, by Douglas, by Cass, by Buchanan, by Hibbard, by the New Hampshire Patriot, by the Boston Post, and by the Democratic journals generally of the free States. Let one of these abolitionists dare to show his face in the next Democratic National Convention, and utter such language against the South as Mr. Wilson uttered, Mr. Rayner sitting by; and instead of being allowed to go on, as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ford did, and of being permitted "*honestly* and *manfully*" to "protest," as Mr. Rayner declares his abolition friends "protested," *he will be hurled out in disgrace, not more by Southern than by Northern hands.*

Let it be known every where in this slaveholding State, that Kenneth Rayner, the leader in this region of the Know Nothing forces, announces "with pride and joy" that he is the ally and confederate of the abolition Know Nothings of the free States; that Wilson and other abolitionists and disunionists, did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention, as at first stated in the papers, but only "*honestly* and *manfully* protested," according to Mr. Rayner, against the majority platform; and that it is the determination of Mr. Rayner, as announced in his Washington City speech, to make common cause with the traitors, the abolitionists, and the disunionists of Massachusetts and New Hampshire against the Administration of President Pierce, whose prominent fault, in the estimation of these Massachusetts and New Hampshire traitors is, that he advocates the equal right of the Southern people with the Northern people in the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and unflinchingly, with the military and naval power of the country, enforces the fugitive-slave law! Proclaim these facts from the stump—proclaim them every where, and let the people consider, decide, and pronounce their judgment. From that judgment there will be no appeal. It will consign Kenneth Rayner not only to perpetual retirement, but it will blast him in history, as it will every man who shall venture to defend or even to palliate or excuse his course. What says Mr. Miller? Is *he* ready, on this occasion as on others, to follow Mr. Rayner? What says Mr. Shepard? *Will he dare to approve Mr. Rayner's course?*

But what must be the result of this campaign for the Presidency into which Mr. Rayner is entering with so much "pride and joy"? Does he calculate, by thus truckling to abolition power, that *he* will even obtain the nomination for the Vice Presidency? If so, vain calculation!—vain and empty hope!—The candidates will be taken from States which afford reasonable grounds for the assurance that they will vote the dark-lantern ticket; and no such assurance can be given by any same man, or will be received, if given, for North Carolina. Besides, Mr. Rayner met in the Philadelphia Convention men of depth and grasp of intellect—men well versed in human nature and in public affairs, and who are not apt to mistake declamation about the Union, and abuse of Catholics and foreigners for ability and statesmanship. Again, these men, with whom he has recently been in contact, and others of his brethren who will compose the nominating national Convention, have no doubt read his speech in the Convention of this State in 1885, in favor of religious liberty; and they have thus observed for themselves, by a comparison of that speech with Mr. Rayner's recent efforts, that instead of having improved during the last twenty years, he has actually retrograded. Under these circumstances, not to mention others, it is apparent that Mr. Rayner's chances for a nomination are exceedingly dreary. *His* offer—that of alliance with the abolition Know Nothings of the North—is very good in its way, and might have some effect upon any other organization; but George Law—with *his* offer of four or five hundred thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, and the fact that he resides in a State whose vote is of much importance in the summing up—will distance Mr. Rayner. George will bleed well, but how he will run is another question. Mr. Rayner will, then, support some Know Nothing nominee; and his "two immense brigades" will do the same. There will be three candidates—a Democratic national candidate, a Know Nothing, and Seward. If the Democrats should not be able to elect their candidate, the election will go to the House, and *Seward will be President!* Opposition, therefore, by the Know Nothings to the candidate of the national Democracy, will be substantially the support of Seward; for they, as at present constituted, cannot elect, and the defeat of the Democracy before the people will be the election of Seward by the House.

☞ L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address the people at Boon Hill, Johnston, on Saturday the 28th July. Though we have had no authority from Mr. Shepard to do so, we have placed Boon Hill in the regular list of appointments, presuming that he would find it convenient to attend, and would prefer to do so. The 28th will close the campaign, though Mr. Branch will no doubt be actively engaged in the cause up to the day of the election.

Mr. Branch will address the people at Holly Springs, Wake, on Saturday next.

Fusion in Ohio.—A large Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 23d, to nominate delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Columbus on the 18th July. Owing to the fact that two calls had been published—one for the 23d, and another for the 7th July—a good deal of excitement prevailed; but a compromise was finally effected, and it was agreed that there should be only one Convention, the Know Nothings, anti-slavery men, and outsiders all uniting—opposition to the administration of President Pierce being the common object.

MR. RAYNER'S RALEIGH SPEECH.

Mr. Rayner addressed the people here on Wednesday night last, in explanation and defense of his course at Philadelphia, and against Catholics, Democrats, and foreigners. We did not hear him, but we learn from persons who did, that his speech was the most complete compound of billingsgate, misrepresentation and low slang ever delivered in this community—not excepting that made here in 1840 by W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee. We learn that he spoke of President Pierce as a "wretch" lost to all self-respect, and of the members of his Cabinet as his obedient slaves! He dwelt at length upon the Pope and the Catholic church, retailing all the stale charges against that Church. He stated, among other things, that the priest were sworn to curse, at stated times, all Protestants as heretics; and he repeated, we understand, as a part of the malediction the famous burlesque curse of Tristam Shandy! He said the Pope and his ministers claimed dominion in this country, and argued to show that they were advancing rapidly to its possession! He also characterized the nunneries as dens of prostitution!! He repelled, as a slander, the charge that he was proscribing either Catholics or foreigners; and labored with might and main to identify the Democrats of the country with the Roman Catholics as their special friends and defenders.

We understand he was very severe in his remarks upon those who have questioned the soundness of his course on slavery in the Philadelphia Convention. He said men who never owned a slave, and never would unless they "stole" one, were charging those who owned hundreds of slaves with being abolitionists. This is not true. No person, in this State, so far as we know, has charged him with being an abolitionist; but we now declare to the people, what Mr. Rayner's own course at Philadelphia abundantly establishes, that he was ready to act with abolitionists and disunionists *without any pledge from them that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery;* and we furthermore declare, what his own language here and at Baltimore and Washington proves, *that he is now the ally of Wilson, Ford, Colby, and Gardner, all of whom are abolitionists and enemies to the Union of these States.* That is the charge. As to the matter of owning slaves, we would have Mr. Rayner to know that those who own one, two, three or five slaves are as deeply concerned in the preservation and extension of the institution as he is. He may have more dollars invested in it than they, but their rights in the matter are quite as dear to them as his can be to him. We go further and say, that persons who own no slaves are inseparably associated either by blood, affinity, interest and business relations with those who do; and whatever contributes to weaken the power of the South in this respect, or to impair the safety and value of the institution, must fall in the end with equal force—with equal ruin upon all. His reference, therefore, to his hundred negroes amounts to nothing. Persons who are so fortunate as to own one hundred African slaves, generally possess a sufficiency of other property to render them comfortable in "these low grounds of sorrow"; and our opinion, is, that Mr. Rayner would freely give up every slave he owns, if the surrender would make him President of the United States.

We understand he complained that he had been personally assailed. We have heard of nothing of the kind. His private character has not been touched, nor is it likely to be. We have dealt with him only as a public man; and we shall continue to do so, with a purpose which no amount nor manner of denunciation on his part will be able to shake. A large portion of the people of North Carolina—slaveholders and non-slaveholders, Protestants and Catholics, natives and adopted citizens—*are heard through these columns,* not as sectarians—not as persons holding certain religious opinions, for in politics we know no religion, and in religion we know no politics; and that voice, which is the condensed will of all those just referred to *as citizens of a common State,* will be heard hereafter as now, without the highest regard to the threats of demagogues, and without fear of what any man or set of men may do. Mr. Rayner, we learn, advised his brother Know Nothings not to assail their opponents—to be prudent—to be on their guard—to act on the defensive, but to defend their honor, and, if struck to strike back, giving two blows for one. He referred to the bowie and revolver, and said he would defend himself, &c., &c. Now, wherefore all this? *Why stir blood already sufficiently excited?* Why such language, calculated—though we feel sure such could not have been his intention—to array neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend? Who has proposed a fight? Who talks of assailing the Know Nothings personally? Why, these champions of the Protestant religion—these *God-sent* disseminators of the faith and doctrines of the meek and lowly Christ—these defenders of the rights of conscience, of closet prayer, and of the glorious privilege of saving their own souls each in their own peculiar way, and of repelling clerical instruction and advice just as the sick man should repel a physician, or a wronged man civilly should avoid a counsellor at law—these persons talk as familiarly of carnal weapons, of giving two blows for one, of fighting and the like, as if they had been trained to arms and stimulated by the neighing of the war-horse and the smell of gunpowder! We beg them to be at ease. No one thinks of assailing either their persons or their private honor; but the Democrats, Mr. Rayner, *are just as fearless as you can be,* though they may not think it necessary or even becoming to boast of or to announce the fact in advance.

We dismiss this speech for the present, though it may be our duty to refer to it hereafter. We should be pleased to see it in print. Its circulation, with proper explanations and corrections by the publisher in the way of notes, would render it quite as useful to the Democrats in the present campaign as Mr. Rayner's speech in the Convention of 1835, just issued from the "Standard" press.

An Important Movement.—A movement of some importance has just been commenced in North Carolina, and is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State. It proposes first, to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves; second, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children; and third, to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves.

We see paragraphs like the above going the rounds of the press. The only knowledge we have of any such movement in this State, is derived from the papers outside North Carolina. There is no "movement" of the kind being agitated in this State, so far as our knowledge extends. *Wil. Herald.*

A movement of this sort *was* attempted during the last Legislature, for we received through the Post office a Circular urging the above propositions among others, in regard to slaves. The Circular had no name attached to it, and we have no idea whence it came.

☞ One of the strongest evidences of the tottering condition of the Know Nothing cause in the Edenton District, is the attempt of the Edenton paper to produce the impression that Dr. Shaw is a Catholic! "Drowning men catch at straws."

KENNETH RAYNER DESPERATE.

Mr. Rayner is reported in the Register as having used the following language in his recent speech in Washington City, with reference to the President and the members of his Cabinet:

"You have not the sacred right of secret voting. The minions of power are watching you, to be turned out by the pimp of the White House, if you refuse to sustain him. A man sunk so low we can hardly hate. We have nothing but disgust, pity, and contempt. His seven waiters look and act like whipt curs. They are seven slaves who wait upon his bidding, and who gloat over any poor man they can throw out of employment for being independent and acting like a freeman."

Can it be possible that Kenneth Rayner used that language? The President of the United States a "pimp"—a "man sunk so low" as to deserve nothing but "disgust, pity and contempt"—and his Cabinet officers, including Mr. Secretary Dobbin, acting like "seven slaves" and "whipt curs"! *Did he say that?* If he did, then we say that no just or fair-minded man in North Carolina will endorse his language; if he did, he has exhibited rage, malice, and envy characteristic only of the desperate but baffled and disappointed place-hunter; if he did, he has given the lie to his professions here at home of no-partyism, and has forced the Democratic press of his own State to unite with that of other States in at last exposing him in his true colors to the honest masses of all parties, whose confidence he is seeking by a miserable, intolerant, anti-Constitutional and anti-Christian crusade against foreigners and Catholics. Mr. Rayner was speaking, be it remembered, in the federal capital, within sound almost of the great officers of the Republic, whose good name he was affecting so far as he could do it, through imputations upon the character of those officers; for we say here, that if what he says of them be true, this federal government ought at once to be destroyed by the people. He was speaking to and inflaming the passions of a portion of those very Know Nothings, who but a short time since endeavored to obtain control of the Washington Monument Association, so as to advance in connection with that sacred object their own selfish purposes—who but recently, as the City government of Washington, appointed Know Nothing inspectors of elections only, and no Democrats, so as to have no eye but that of a sworn member on any frauds it might be considered necessary to commit—who flocked about Henry A. Wise, when he attempted to speak at Brown's Hotel, and by hisses and insulting expressions prevented him from being heard; and who, the very night that Mr. Rayner spoke at Washington, as we learn from the Washington Star, made their way with transparencies and banners *under the windows of the President,* yelling out their brutal blackguardism, and mingling shouts for "Sam" with curses and denunciations of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, whistling the "Rogue's March" and the like in the immediate hearing of his family! Mr. Rayner, it seems, called the President a "pimp"—spoke of him as deserving only of "disgust, pity and contempt"; and the crowd he had thus harangued, went to the White House to act out the inflammatory sentiments uttered by their orator.

Mr. Rayner has pretended until recently, that Know Nothingism was a no-party affair—that it was neither Whig nor Democratic; and that he had gotten rid of much if not all his former party feeling. Knowing him as we did—having witnessed for years his intolerant and overbearing conduct as a party man, we placed little confidence in these professions; and now the curtain has been raised, and he stands out as virulent and as violent a denouncer of a Democratic President and Democratic Cabinet as any federalist in the land. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Mr. Rayner hates President Pierce—wherefore? Has he not proved true to the Constitutional rights of North Carolina? We defy him and his minions to point to one instance in which the President has swerved from his duty, or from the landmarks of the Constitution on the question of slavery. Point it out, Mr. Rayner! Let one of Mr. Rayner's slaves escape to Boston; his ally in Know Nothingism, Mr. Senator Wilson, would not only harbor him, but we would put arms in his hands, and a mob would be raised to defend him; but President Pierce would restore that slave to Mr. Rayner—would vindicate the majesty of the laws over the heads of that mob, and would do it, if the occasion required it, with cold steel and cannon balls. Mr. Rayner, behold your Chief Magistrate! He is unpopular, we admit, in abolition States—his friends there have gone down, clinging to the Constitution, under the pernicious flood of the very isms you are now engaged in fomenting; but the fact that he is denounced and forsaken there for his course on the question of slavery, pleads trumpet-tongued with all true-hearted Southern men to rally the more closely and the more warmly to his standard. Mr. Rayner hates President Pierce—wherefore? *Because he is a Democrat*—that is the secret.

Mr. Rayner appears to be grieved because the people of the District of Columbia do not possess the "sacred right of *secret* voting." Ah, Mr. Rayner, voters in Virginia and in the District of Columbia cannot rely upon the ballot system of voting as an aid to the "secret" and sneaking organization of the Know Nothings. Every man there must show his hand; and it was that mainly which secured the election of Wise. Under monarchical forms, theoretically Constitutional, but practically despotic, as in England, the "right of secret voting" may be an object with good men; but here, in this free country, every sound reason is in favor of the *viva voce.* "Men choose darkness rather light, because their deeds are evil."

The largest meeting ever convened in Easton, (Pa.) was held the other evening. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and acknowledging it as a political creed, that will stand the test of time. Meetings of the American party seem to be popular now in various sections of the country.
Wilmington Herald.

The Editor of the Herald was suddenly called off "from labor to refreshment" while penning the above, and so omitted to state the fact that these same Easton Know Nothings "deprecate in the most solemn and emphatic terms the repeal of the Missouri compromise"; and also refused, at this same meeting, to consider the majority platform as endorsing the "Missouri outrage." The Editor of the Herald "takes the papers"—has seen these facts, and will no doubt set his readers right. He will also please state—for we feel confident his readers are clever fellows, and would like to have *all* the news—that the National Intelligencer has shown that the States in Convention in Philadelphia which adopted this same platform, *cannot cast a majority of the Electoral votes. Quere?*—Does the Editor of the Herald regard the twelve free States that went off from the Convention, as "protest"-ants or as "seceders"?

☞ The stockholders of the North-Carolina Railroad Company will hold their annual meeting at Greensboro' on the 12th of next month.

THE MARCH OF INTOLERANCE.

A Know Nothing pamphlet made its appearance in New Jersey not long since, in which it was strenuously maintained that the Methodist Episcopal Church was liable to the same objections in the power of its Bishops as the Roman Catholic Church; and that both ought to be subjected to the same rule of intolerance.

We learn that the work of proscription has already been begun by the Know Nothings of N. Hampshire. Governor Metcalf and Council have removed Rev. Eleazer Smith from the office of chaplain to the State prison—the sole cause being that he is a Democrat. Mr. Smith is a highly esteemed clergyman of the Methodist Church. On account of ill-health he has been unable to perform the duties of a Circuit preacher for some years past, and the small salary attached to the office from which he has been removed has been his chief means of support. We do not know the peculiar religious opinions of his successor, but the probability is that he is an Universalist. A Universalist, it is known, was elected by the Philadelphia Convention as the national Chaplain of the Order.

In the language of Mr. Rayner, in the Convention of 1835, "if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all except one?"—and, added Mr. Rayner, with great truth, "there is but one step from religious freedom to the most bitter and intolerant persecution." We have heard it intimated that there are Ministers of the Gospel in this State who are Know Nothings. Can this be so? Are they engaged in doing what they have so often denounced in the Catholics of the old world—*persecuting?* Is Christ's kingdom of this world? Is it to be advanced by the use of carnal weapons? We concur with the Editor of a Methodist Journal published in one of the Northern States, that "the Ministers of the Gospel should *know nothing* but Christ and him crucified." Judge Longstreet, a distinguished Methodist, and a pious and learned man, has well described the fruits of Know Nothingism. He asks "what are they?" and gives the answer as follows:

"Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches rending asunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and Sinners in close embrace—Preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. Thses things now are, and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the *outs* and get out the *ins.* This is the true object of the order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat."

THE UNTOLD CORRUPTIONS.

The New York Herald, it is known, is pressing the name of George Law as the Know Nothing candidate for the Presidency. How much Law is paying out, in hope of obtaining the nomination, is not known; but he is worth some two millions of dollars, and it is stated in the papers that he had agents in the Convention at Philadelphia, who were privately pledging him for one hundred thousand dollars for electioneering purposes, in case of his nomination.

The Herald and the "American Organ," Washington City, are just now engaged in a very pretty little quarrel on the subject; and the "Organ," among other things, says: "We take occasion to say to the "Satannic," that we shall not deal in gossip, should we hereafter see fit *to unfold the chicanery and corruptions practiced in Philadelphia, during the year* 1855, *by politicians.* We say, further, *that not one tittle of what occurred at Philadelphia, in June,* 1855, *has yet been told.*" The Editor of the "Organ"—Mr. Ellis—was a member of the Convention, and ought to know all about these corruptions. Perhaps Messrs. Rayner and Haughton, who were also members, will enlighten the people of North-Carolina on the subject.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to say to our readers, that we have carefully observed the rise, the doings, and the progress of the Know Nothing party—we have studied somewhat the doctrines and workings of the Order in the different States and in the late Convention at Philadelphia—and we know something of the character of the men who control it; and while we cheerfully admit that there are gentlemen in the Order, and that even among the leaders there is some honesty and patriotism, yet upon the whole we believe it is the most uncharitable, selfish, and corrupt combination that ever existed in this country; and that its permanent ascendency in the Federal and State governments would lead to frauds, embezzlements, peculations, riots, mob-law, disregard of public and private rights, and would end in the dissolution of the Union and a bloody war between the different races and sects in all portions of the land. This is our opinion, and we are entitled to it. We shall, therefore, make war upon this Order as we would upon a deadly foe to the good name of the Republic and the liberties of the people. *We ask no quarters,* and *we shall give none.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Our readers will remember that the Know Nothings and Abolitionists combined, recently carried New Hampshire by a large majority, electing two-thirds of the members of the Legislature and Metcalf Governor. The Democracy, as a party, stood firmly by the fugitive slave law, and the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and they polled for Governor a vote nearly equal to their former votes; but the combination referred to was too strong for them, and they were beaten. The cry of the Know Nothings—headed as they were by John P. Hale, the traitor Burke, a negro preacher of the name of James, and Ex-Governor Anthony Colby, who was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Know Nothing Philadelphia Convention—was, *down with Slavery, Popery and Foreigners, and up with the Maine liquor law;* and so they triumphed. What has been the result? Why their Governor, in his Inaugural Address, denounced the Nebraska-Kansas bill as an outrage, and declared uncompromising opposition to the admission of any more slaveholding States; and the Legislature has elected to the United States Senate two rank abolitionists, in the persons of John P. Hale and Mr. Bell.

"By their fruits ye shall *know* them."

New Hampshire, be it remembered, is one of the States which, according to the "American Organ," printed at Washington City, did not secede from the Philadelphia Convention, but only "*protested.*" If what the "Organ" says be true, then are Southern Know Nothings still in alliance with Colby, Hale, Metcalf, Bell, and the rank and file of the Know Nothings of New Hampshire.

Judge Longstreet's Letter.—The attention of our readers is called to the noble letter which we publish to day, of Judge Longstreet, formerly of Georgia, and now President of the University of Mississippi. Judge Longstreet, it is well known, has been for many years a shining and useful minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Read his letter, and then hand the paper containing it to your neighbors.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Cedar Rock,	Franklin,	July	4
Harrison's Old Store,	"	"	6
Rolesville,	Wake,	"	11
Hayes',	"	"	13
Nashville,	Nash,	"	18
Hilliardston,	"	"	19
Old Fields,	"	"	20
Beulah's	Johnston	"	25
Smithfield,	"	"	26
O'Neals,	"	"	27
Boon Hill,	"	"	28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Scales and Puryear, candidates for Congress in the Sixth District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Hamptonville,		July	2
Gap Civil,	Ashe,	July	3
Jefferson,	"	"	4
North Fork,	"	"	5
Chesnut Hill,	"	"	7
Taylorsville,	Alexander,	"	10
Statesville,	Iredell,	"	11
Williamsburg,	"	"	12
Hamptonville,	Yadkin,	"	13
East Bend,	"	"	16
Farmington,	Davie,	"	17
Mocksville,	"	"	18
Clemonsville,	Davidson,	"	19
Lexington,	"	"	20
Miller's Store,	"	"	21
Raper's Store,	"	"	23
Kernersville,	Forsythe,	"	24
Wicker's old place,	"	"	25
Madison,	Rockingham,	"	26
Wentworth,	"	"	27
Leaksville,	"	"	28
Reidsville,	"	"	30

DR. SHAW AND COL. PAINE.

We copy from the Democratic Pioneer the following list of appointments made by Dr. Shaw and Col. Paine:

Gates.—Mintonsville, Monday, 2d July; The Folly, Tuesday, 3d; Scratch Hall, Wednesday, 4th July.

Hertford.—Murfreesboro', Friday, 6th July; St Johns, Saturday, 7th.

Northampton.—Rich Square, Monday, 9th; Jackson, Tuesday, 10th; Store near Gaston, Thursday, 12th.

Halifax.—Pittard's Store, Friday, 13th July; Halifax, Saturday, 14th; Ringwood, Monday 16th.

Martin.—Williamston, Tuesday, 17th July; Hamilton, Wednesday, 18th.

Bertie.—Windsor, Friday, 20th July; Freeman's Store, Saturday, 21st; Colerain, Monday, 23d.

Washington.—Plymouth, Wednesday, 25th July; Cool Springs, Thursday, 26th.

Tyrrel.—Columbia, Saturday, 28th July; Gum Neck, Monday, 30th July.

☞ The Editor of the Milton Chronicle makes a specific and particular attempt to produce the impression on the minds of his readers, that the majority platform of the Philadelphia Convention was adopted by that body in such a way as to entitle it to be considered a national platform. It is well known—and the Editor of the Chronicle is certainly aware of the fact—that this platform was adopted by the slaveholding States, Missouri and Delaware excepted, and by New York and California; and that thirteen free States voted against it, and then seceded from the Convention. The very parties whom it was important to bind on the question of slavery, refused to be bound; and so the platform is mainly the work of Southern men. *As such,* it amounts to little. Not one State out of ten that voted for it will sustain the K. N. candidate for the Presidency at the polls. If Evans were only a Catholic, he would have now and then some troublesome confessions to make to his priest. In view of his systematic fibbing, he may well exclaim, with one of the saints of old, "Lord, give me my purgatory here!" His conscience no doubt troubles him, but then he might go further and fare worse.

By the way, is it true that the Know Nothing lodge in Milton has broken up? Let us have the facts, Mr. Chronicle. If you have effected your purposes, the people have a right to know what has been done; if you have disbanded without accomplishing your ends, let us all know why. The Catholics are still "going about like roaring lions seeking whom they may devour"—the foreigners are still coming to this yet peaceful but most badly frightened State; and the cry is, where is the Milton Know Nothing lodge?—what is Evans doing? There are four Catholic Churches in this State, and only a few thousand foreigners to only eight hundred thousand natives born. In view of these alarming facts, the cry again is, where *is* Evans?

"One" flirt of his grey gander quill "were worth a thousand men."

NASH COUNTY.

A friend in Nash County, who is well acquainted with the people and with the condition of public sentiment, writes us as follows:

"We have heard that it is currently reported in Raleigh, that Mr. Branch will lose six hundred votes in this county. Now, sirs, I think I speak what I know when I say that Mr. Shepard will not get in this county more than one hundred votes. This, I say again, is a fixed fact; and if any of the dark-lanterns are disposed to dispute the assumption, I think they can be accommodated in any amount they are disposed to hazard. Six hundred votes, indeed!—but this rumor is only in accordance with the systematic falsehoods set afloat by dark-lanterns for effect.—My word for it, we shall give L. O'B. Branch *a clear majority of ten hundred and fifty votes.* Put that down as certain."

The Documents.—We have just issued in pamphlet form, the speech of Mr. Rayner in the Convention of 1835 in favor of religious liberty—and the letters of Messrs. Stephens, of Ga., and of Kerr and Caldwell of this State, against Know Nothingism. We expect to publish other documents soon. Send in, friends, and be supplied. We are not printing with a view to profit—all we expect is enough to cover first cost and to pay postage on the documents. You can send $1, $3, or $5, just as you choose, and you shall have the documents accordingly; and those who cannot pay, shall have them for nothing. Push on the column!

The State Temperance Convention of New Jersey, which met at New Brunswick on the 14th instant, passed resolutions recommending the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, and also passed the following supplementary resolve:—"That in the opinion of this convention the drinking of lager bier as a beverage is detrimental to the interests of total abstinence, and, therefore, that we do battle against it as one of our greatest enemise." This resolve, we suspect, is not directed so particularly at the Garman population as against the temperance men themselves, who have taken to drinking immoderate quantities of lager, under the happy delusion that it is merely a harmless enlivening beverage.

Hon. John W. Ellis.—Among the warm friends and advocates of the Western Extension, the name of John W. Ellis stands conspicuous. On three different occasions has he addressed the citizens of Salisbury upon this subject; and much of the interest now manifested in this place, is attributable to his unceasing and untiring efforts. His sound arguments and patriotic appeals cannot fail to arouse the thoughts and beatir the energies of the most indifferent. *Carolina Watchman.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

We received, yesterday, the subjoined letter, dated:

"Perry County, Ala., June 19, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—In response to your inquiries I will state that in this section of Alabama the lands planted in cotton do not exceed those planted last year.

The crop in this neighborhood, and South of this for probably twenty miles, is some two weeks earlier than the crop of last year. Last year we had to plant over late, and were chopping out cotton the first week in June. The first bloom heard of last year was June 4th; this year 28th May, and I saw a number the first week of June. At this time bolls half grown and larger may be seen in the Walker prairie region of this country.

North and West of this the crop is two weeks later than usual, owing to the late planting and the drought that followed.

There is little or no cotton remaining in the country. What is unsold is either at Mobile or on some landing on the river."

The Greenville, S. C., Mountaineer, of the 21st inst., says:

"The rains still continue to fall at intervals of a few days, sustaining the hopes of the country for a bountiful crop year.

The wheat crop is a better average, from all accounts, than ever before known, when its qualities are judged of, not by single districts, but by States. Rather we might say by the whole United States.—Bad crops this year are not the rule, but the exception in every State. Oats, except in the lower part of the Southern States, will also be good every where.

The effect of abundant crops will be to reduce the prices of grain, but there is no doubt that the farmers will still realize high prices. Fifty per cent. off the present high rates, with good crops, would afford remunerating prices."

The Savannah Republican says:

"During the week just closing, the planters of Georgia have been favored with copious showers and seasonable weather. The prospect of the cotton, corn and rice crops continues good, and every thing promises an abundant yield. The corn is small in some portions of the State, and having already commenced to put forth "tassels" and "silks," it is thought the stalks will not attain to a large size, and consequently that the yield of fodder, if not of corn, will be somewhat diminished.

There were refreshing rains in this vicinity yesterday and the day before, and our correspondents and exchanges inform us that other portions of the State are rejoicing in similar favors. A friend writing us from Bryan county, says: 'We have at this time fine growing seasons, and corn and cotton generally look well.'"

"The last mail from the South brought us the following letter from an old subscriber:

"McIntosh County, June 21.

"Messrs. Editors: I have just returned from a ride of eighty miles, and it affords me much pleasure to say that the Corn crops are as good as the most avaricious planter can desire them to be.

The Rice I saw looks thin and yellow. I am however no judge of the plant. Cotton is rather late and small, but is fruiting well and growing finely. It is too soon to form an opinion of its probable product, however. I met a great many persons from all quarters, and they give the most encouraging account of the promising crops.

Yours truly, H."

The Savannah Georgian of the 23d instant, says:

"We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a short trip to Appling, that the crops of the whole region through which he passed, presented a most flattering appearance. The corn in particular, of which much more has been planted than in previous years, is coming forward rapidly, and promised an abundant yield. The farmers all looked smiling and happy."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 21st instant says:

We were visited by a most abundant rain on Wednesday night. More water fell then at any time for a year and a half, and it puts the crops beyond danger.

By-the-by, we learn that the crops in this county were probably never so promising as they now are. Our section will be favored, by the benignity of Heaven, with an abundant harvest. Thoughts of distress and famine have already vanished, and every heart beats high with the assurance of reinvigorated activity and prosperity."

A Staggering Blow to Know-Nothingism—A Tremendous Reaction.

Yesterday morning the telegraph brought us the glorious intelligence that Hunter Woodis, a sterling Democrat, was on Monday, elected Mayor of Norfolk by a majority of 74 over his Know-Nothing opponent. Mr. Woodis is a gentleman of the highest character, superior talents and marked administrative capacities. We congratulate the people of Norfolk upon their good fortune in having such a Mayor—one who has been tried and never found wanting.

A month ago, Norfolk gave a majority of 395 for the Know-Nothing candidate, Flournoy. Now, she has fully repudiated the proscriptive party and elects a staunch Democrat by 74 majority. The re-action began in Virginia and will spread through the South.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans, June 26.—The steamer Orizaba with Mexico dates to the 19th inst. has arrived.—Santa Anna had returned to the capital. Government papers publish accounts of the defeat of several small parties of revolutionists. Alvares had defeated the Government troops, near Moscatto. The loss of the Government troops amounted to 500 killed and wounded. It is conjectured that Comfert had taken Sonora and united his forces with those of Alvarese. The two Generals were investing Morelia. All communication between Monterey and San Louis Potosi had been prohibited. All the Government troops that could be spared had been ordered to Nueva Leon; and an attempt is to be made to recapture Monterey. Gen. Wall, it is said, will defend Matamoras to the last—his force, however, only amounts to 600 men.

New York, June 27.—Cotton is unchanged.—Flour has a declining tendency; sales Ohio at $8 75; Southern is heavy at $10 75. Wheat is unchanged and in limited demand. Provisions are firm and unchanged. Stocks are better. Money is easy. Tennessee sixes 99¾; Louisiana's 95¼.

From Washington City.

Washington, June 27.—The President of the United States will leave here for Baltimore this afternoon, with his wife, and will be absent about a week.

It is belived that Mr. Clayton, Second Auditor, will not be removed.

Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, was dismissed from office by the President this afternoon, and left immediately.

Important from Mexico—*Comonfort Victorious.*

By a private letter received from the city of Mexico, dated June 5, we learn that on the 29th ult. the advance of President Santa Anna's army, numbering about 1,000 men, made its appearance before the the city of Ario, General Comonfort's headquarters. The latter general immediately ordered a sortie from the garrison, and his soldiers rushing forth with "the light of battle in their faces," suddenly fell upon the imperial army, and, after a short but desperate battle, totally routed and put the enemy to flight. This forced the entice army of H. S. H. to retire to Morelia, where, at latest accounts, he was waiting a good opportunity to return to the capital.
N. O. Delta, June 19.

Cotton Coming.—Within a few days a great deal of cotton has come down and more is coming, not only by legitimate means of conveyance but by the inventions of which necessity is the parent; flats, &c. of whatever style, shape and size required or regulated by circumstance. The Eliza, arrived yesterday morning from Gainesville, reports forty odd of these flats on their way down with cargoes making an aggregate of near ten thousand bales of cotton. This will come along in scattered parcels at various times, however, and not as it was last Saturday, when the steam craft bundled into the market about eight thousand bales. Glorious day, that!
Mobile Advertiser, June 12.

A country acquaintance makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that has been 'setting' for five weeks upon two stones and a piece of brick. 'Her anxiety,' quoth he, 'is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch.—If it proves a brickyard that hen is not for sale.'

MARRIED.

June 20th, 1855, at Maple Cottage, New Haven, Conn., by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, Frank G. Q. Umsted, of Philadelphia, to Elizabeth J., daughter of the late George Pollok Devereux, of North Carolina.

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but rough-hewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, steamson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18⅜ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅜ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13½ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17½ inches, at at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 24 inches in 13 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 13 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain....... 3,600 cubic feet, at per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400 " " at per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to............6,000 " " at per foot—
Total amount..... 30,000 $—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.
(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses;

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signatnre.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro,' will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

KNAP OF REEDS MASONIC SCHOOL.—The first session of this School under the present title will commence on the 5th July next, and continue five months, under the care of Mr. John C. Denny, Principal, with competent assistants. The Academy building is a commodious two story house, situated on the main Hillsborough and Oxford road, midway between these places, and 12 miles north-east of Durham's station on the Central Road, where boys coming from the low country can obtain private conveyance to Knap of Reeds.

The location is quite healthy, pleasant and enviable, and the neighborhood entirely moral and temperate.

No sectarian principles in any shape or form will be inculcated.

There are several churches of different denominations convenient, which the students can attend at pleasure on the Sabbath.

Mr. Denny's experience in teaching will not only enable him to conduct the School to advantage but also to thoroughly prepare boys for the first or second class in College or for the ordinary business of life.

TUITION PER SESSION:

Elementary branches,	$6 00
Higher branches, English,	10 to 12 50
Languages,	15 00

Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy for $6 per month.

A. M. VEAZEY, Sec. Ex. Com.

June 29, 1855. 63—3t.

Tri-Weekly line of Four Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Morganton via Statesville and Newton.

LEAVES SALISBURY ON MONDAY WEDNESday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Morganton next morning to breakfast, and leaves Morganton on the same days and arrives in Salisbury on the next days to breakfast. No pains or expense will be spared to make this one of the most comfortable and expeditious stage routes in the State.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor,
Salisbury, N. C.

June 29, 1855. 63—4t.

Johnston Male and Female Academy.
JOHN W. STUART, Principal.
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT INSTRUCTORS.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, the 16th of July next. The tuition per session of five months, is as follows:

Reading and spelling.	$10
Grammar, geography, and arithmetic.	12
Classics and higher branches of English,	16
Music, (use of piano included.)	20

Board can be had at six dollars a month.

June 25, 1855. 1080—3t.

☞ Register please copy 3 times.

LAND WARRANTS

Sold for the highest price paid in the United States, and immediate returns made in Bills or Sight Drafts to all sections of the Union, for a commission of *One Dollar for each Warrant sold.* The best references given in different states when required.

Address JAMES M. EDNEY, 38 *John Street, N. Y.,* (late of Asheville, N. C.)

TO PRINTERS!

WANTED—A situation by a good and fast compositor. Apply at this office soon.

Raleigh, June 27, 1855. 62—tf.

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. Our concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,
(Exclusively)
IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜

and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLE-skin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad or the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, or, in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:
Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molasses, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their
French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. R. I. A., in two volumes. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge*.

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—LENOIR COUNTY— Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1855. Geo. W. Venters *vs.* William A. Strong. Original attachment and Franklin Dibble summoned as garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said William A. Strong to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Lenoir on the first Monday in July next, to plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Witness, N. Hunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Kinston, on the third Monday of March, A. D. 1855.

N. HUNTER, C. C. C.

(Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 1073—6w.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June. Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	3 00
Music,	15 00

GEO. W. JONES, *Chm'n of Executive Committee.*

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson,	Silver Leaf,	Golden Chop,
Gun Powder,	Plantation,	Oulong, and
	Neplus.	

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."
A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

MORNING SUN ACADEMY.—T. J. HORNER *Principal*, A. C. JONES, *Assistant*.—The fall session of this school opens on the 1st Monday in July next. The Academy is located in a healthy and moral neighborhood in Wake, twenty miles north-west of Raleigh. A parental regard over the morals of the pupils will be exercised. Terms as heretofore.

For particulars address the Principal or Assistant at Fish Dam, N. C.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers will deliver an address at the close of the present session on the 1st June next.

May 25, 1855. 53—td.

☞ Spirit of the Age and Register will please copy.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as Administrator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—IN THE VICINITY of Raleigh, a cottage residence, with every convenience for a small family—lot about one acre in size—excellent well of water in the yard—shade trees in abundance—will be sold on good terms, if early application be made to the Editors of the Standard. This is a good chance, and the only one now in market in the City.

May 25, 1855. 53—4w.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 1855.

NOTICE.—MY MILLS ARE IN COMPLETE ORDER again. Any quantity of Corn and Wheat can be ground without delay.

WM. F. COLLINS.

June 1, 1855. 5?—3t.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising
RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.
Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store. No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:
Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton "
" Petal "
" Panama "
" Cavalier "
" Wide Awake "
" Octagon "
" Sebastopol "
Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING ON THE 20th day of May, 1855, taken letters of Administration according to law on the estate of Jas. Hinton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Creditors of said estate will also present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. MITCHELL.

Forestville, May 28, 1855. 1077—4w.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—WE HAVE MADE ARrangements with Messrs. Bareda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of them, our importation, and offer for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only*:
1 ton or under, 2¾ cts per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense*.

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton. DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, May 28, 1855. 1077—3m.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing in the name of **Palmer & Ramsey** is this day dissolved by mutual consent, June 1, 1855.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BOUGHT MR. RAMSEY'S interest, will continue the business at the old stand, having a very large assortment of fine Watches and Jewelry, has reduced the price—*for cash*.

Those indebted to P. & R., are particularly requested to call and settle with cash or note. As the business of the firm *must* be closed soon, an Agent will be appointed to settle with those who neglect to do so.

J. C. PALMER.

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—6t.

☞ Spirit of the Age, Star, Register and Weekly Post will copy 6 times.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE SOCIETY of Alumni of R. M. College will be delivered by REV. W. H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday 13th June.

May 30, 1855. 55—td.

MASONIC.

THE CORNER STONE OF ST. JOHN'S College will be laid at this place on Monday, the 25th of June next.

The Rev. Leonidas L. Smith, of Warrenton, N. C., will deliver an address on the occasion. The Fraternity generally are cordially invited to unite in the ceremonies.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, N. C. May 24, 1855. 1077—td.

TO PUBLISHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUPERINTENDENTS OF the printing of the Revised Code of North Carolina, will receive sealed proposals until the first of July next, for printing and binding ten thousand copies of this work. The volume will contain between seven and eight hundred pages, printed as the present "Revised Statutes."

The paper, printing and binding, in *every* respect, must be of as good quality, *at least*, as that of the "Revised Statutes." The type and page of the same size, and the same quantity of matter on each page.

The only difference in the execution will consist of a marginal index to the constitution of the State, and the references in the marginal index will be printed with that index, and not, as heretofore, at the bottom of the page.

Five thousand copies must be delivered, *without failure*, to the Governor, on or before the 15th of December next; the residue may be delivered in March, 1856.

W. B. RODMAN, } *Superintendnets.*
B. F. MOORE, }

May 29th, 1855. 54—23J.

MORNING STAR INSTITUTE.—THE SPRING session of this Institution will close by examination and exhibition on the 7th and 8th of June next.

The fall term will commence under the charge of M. Y. Chappell on Monday the 2nd July. Students admitted at any time during the session, yet it is preferred they be present at the opening of the school.

Board can be obtained in the village and vicinity at from 6 to $8 per month.

For further particulars address

BENJ. J. BLOUNT, *Chm'n of Com.*

Nashville, N. C., May 11, 1855. 1074—4wtw.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber, Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

SPRING TRADE.—MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 8—tf.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,
ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned from Contractors of ability, at the office of the Company in Newbern, North Carolina, until the 28th of June, 1855, for Grading, Bridging, Masonry and Superstructure—including the iron (the plan of Rail to be furnished by the company of 60 pounds to the lineal yard) of the Eastern Division of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, extending from the Eastern bank of the Trent River, opposite Newbern, to Beaufort Harbor, the distance being about 36¾ miles.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of about one mile each, or for the entire distance of 36¾ miles. The proposals will state what amount of stock, bonds of the counties of Craven and Carteret, and Town of Beaufort, and cash will be received in payment for the same.

Proposals are also invited for the Masonry and Superstructure of the Viaduct over Trent River, separate from the Grading. This Viaduct will be about 1650 feet in length, including the draw; the spans will be 150 feet, resting upon 12 piers and two abutments, requiring about 2390 perches of Masonry, and about 1300 perches of stone packing in foundation, cribs and rip-rapping.

The grade line of Bridge will be about 13 feet above low water; the depth of water will average from 6 to 9 feet for 1500 feet, and in the channel way about 12 feet for 450 feet. This is an important structure, worthy the attention of Stone and Brick Masons, and Bridge Builders. The plan of superstructure will be How's improved Truss with Arches.

The Maps, Profiles, Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspection at the office of the Company, on and after the 18th of June, 1855, where any further information can be obtained in regard to the work. The company reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, should they be unsatisfactory. All other things being equal, the stockholders will be given the preference in the award of the contracts.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*

W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer.*

May 30th, 1855. 56—t28June.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!
RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ON THE THIRD SUNDAY OF INST THE FUneral obsequeis of Brother Gray Bridges will be Solemnized by Morning Star Lodge No. 85. at Nashville, N. C. Members and brethren of the fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend.

J. J. Q. TAYLOR, *Sec'y.*

June 4th, 1855. 57.—

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber about the 1st of March last, my negro man NELSON. Said boy is supposed to be lurking about Sparta, or in Nash county. He is about 22 years old, light colored, and has a bushy head—does not speak distinctly at times when in conversation, weighs about 160 or 175 pounds. All persons are forbid harboring or carrying off said boy, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or confined in jail so that I get him again.

DAVID BARLOW, *Tarborough, N. C.*

June 2, 1855. 56—4t.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED, THE SUBscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, *Pres't.*

May 25, 1855. 73—3t.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each four-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to, and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcase, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part part of the contractor to deliver all or any part of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them, with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 1, 1855. 1078—w4w.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., }
May 30th, 1855. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 30th of June next, for the purchase of $20,000 of Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina.

These bonds are issued for the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. They will bear date July 1st, 1855, and will run twenty years. They will have coupons for interest attached, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless when the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State—the interest at six per cent. per annum will be payable the first days of January and July in each year.

These bonds are by law exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders will be required, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest from the 1st July, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of North Carolina in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh, as the bidder may prefer.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State when the time for receiving bids expires.

D. W. COURTS, *Public Treasurer.*

Raleigh, June 1, 1855. 55—td.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE. The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the last Thursday (the 26th day) of July. It is very desirable that all pupils be present at the opening of the Session, as the classes are then formed and new studies commenced.

Catalogues will be sent to all persons desiring information in reference to Charges, Course of Study, &c.

T. M. JONES, President.

June 2, 1855. 56—8t.

THE NEW HOTEL,
WELDON, N. C.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. This Hotel is new and newly furnished, and the proprietors will use every effort to keep a Good House, and render their guests comfortable.

They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

T. J. JARRATT & CO., Proprietors.

☞ Meals always ready on the arrival of the cars.

June 2, 1855. 56—w1m.

Intendant's Office, }
RALEIGH, May 30th, 1855. }

To holders of City Bonds, and others:

Holders of City Bonds and other securities for the payment of money are invited and requested to appear at the City Treasury on the first of July next, and every six months thereafter and receive payment of all interest due by the City to that date, and also in lieu of the present Bonds to receive *Certificates of Debt*, registered at the City Treasury payable at three and six years, under the seal of the City, bearing interest from date, to be paid semi-annually, specifying therein the date of the order authorizing the issue of the Bond, and the description of the Bond cancelled. By order of the Board,

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Premium Circular Saws.

THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDAL, GIVEN AT THE Mechanic's Institute at its recent annual exhibition held at Richmond, Va, for the encouragement and promotion of American Manufactures was awarded to Toland and Burger, for specimens of their celebrated circular and other Saws.

The proprietors beg respectfully to call the further attention of Merchants, Founders, Mill men and the public generally, to the concurrent testimony of some of most influential and highly respectable citizens of the City of Richmond.

TREDEGAR FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, October 30, 1854. }

It gives us pleasure to state, that the Richmond made Saws of Messrs Toland & Burger, have proved equal to any we have used. We recommend these gentlemen to all who desire to encourage enterprise at home, and are much pleased to learn that they are receiving a liberal patronage.

ANDERSON DELANY & CO.

Richmond Va. Oct. 30, 1854.

The undersigned have sold thirty or more large Circular Saws, manufactured here by Messrs Toland & Burger, and we take pleasure in saying we have not heard a complaint of one that we have sold.

We keep an assortment of all the different kinds of Saws they make, viz: Circular Saws, all sizes, Mill, Pit, Cross Cut, Rip, Hand, Panel, Wood and Web Saws. We respectfully ask the attention of the Public to these Goods, as they are made in Virginia, are warranted in every respect; if they do not give full satisfaction, they can be returned, and they are sold low as similar goods can be purchased in the United States.

SMITH & HARWOOD,
Dealers in Harware, &c., No. 85 Main St.

EAGLE FOUNDRY OFFICE, }
Richmond, 22d August 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BURGER:

Gentlemen. It gives me pleasure to be enabled to state that the Circular Saws I have obtained from you for the use of my mills, are of very superior quality, and have given entire satisfaction to my customers in every instance; and I do not hesitate to pronounce them equal in every respect, if not superior, to those of any other manufactory within my knowledge, and can confidently recommend them to the public. Very respectfully, yours,

P. RAHM.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, }
Richmond, 30th August, 1854. }

MESSRS. TOLAND & BERGER:

Gentlemen—I have put in operation, since my connection with the above establishment, several of your Circular Saws; and they perform well, and I would recommend them to all in want of a good article.

JOHN CLARKE, *Sawyer.*

TERMS OF WARRANTY.

All Saws manufactured by and stamped Toland and Burger, are fully warranted, including temper, truth and soundness.

We challenge the production of a single instance in which we have failed to make good our Warranty. Purchasers will recollect that no other manufacturers give a full Warranty, either in Europe or America.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

TOLAND & BURGER.

Richmond, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—6msw.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE CITIZENS of Raleigh, the county and the country adjoining that he has fittedup in splendid style the house formerly occupied by the Insurance Company, on the west side of Fayetteville Street, and between Mr. S. H. Young's and Murray & O'Neal's Dry Good Stores, where he has opened a *rich and beautiful assortments of* NEW JEWELRY of all the modern styles, consisting of the ornamented and the useful, and to which he invites the attention of the Ladies.

He has also for the gentlemen a good lot of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which will be warranted to perform well, when delivered to the customer; also a few excellent double barrel guns brought on expressly for the hunters of Carolina, also a great variety of walking Canes. In fact at the New Jewelry Store, any and every thing usually kept in such establishments may be found at prices that cannot fail to please the customer.

Repairing executed at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

October 15, 1854. 94—tf.

☞ Register, Post, Age, Metropolitan copy.

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.

Aug. 1—wtf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in MR. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

NEW STORE.—AT THE OLD STAND OF JOHN PRIMROSE, on Fayetteville street, just above the Market House.

The subscriber has opened a full stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Jewelry, Groceries, and a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a City Store, which be will sell wholesale or retail at cost. He is determined to sell, a must and will sell; and those in want of goods or grocer can now get bargains. Call soon, and give me a trial fore you buy elsewhere.

MARX. SCHLOSS.

Raleigh, Feb. 2, 1855. 21—tf.

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.

☞ Register copy.

WATER POWER ON NEUSE RIVER EIGHT MILES EAST OF RALEIGH, AND FOUR FROM THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The subscriber is desirous to sell his water power across the Neuse River, known as the Stone and Cobb Mills, where there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year, and a sufficient supply of rock at the old dam to build a new one.

Ten feet of water can be obtained with a dam eight feet high.

Should it be preferred to form a Company for manufacturing purposes, I am willing to become a member with a good and substantial Company of gentlemen.

If a Company is formed it is desirous that it should be done soon, as I have this day begun to rebuild the old dam across the river.

WM. R. POOLE.

January 22, 1855. 18—tf.

TOLLAR'S LAWS OF EXECUTORS.—A few copies for sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

NEW BOOK OF TRAVELS.—TRAVELS IN Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneas Prince, with engravings, in two volumes. For sale by

H. D TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders a first rate and cheap article for sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

The Winter is Gone and the Spring is Come.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE ON REAsonable terms:
3 likely well broke Mules,
3 first-rate brood Mares, one by Imported Rowton out of a thorough bred Sir Archie mare,
Also, Cows and Calves, best breed North Devon and Shorthorned Durham,
Also, 1 or 2 Yoke of Oxen, likely and well broke,
" A few fine Young Bulls, best breed,
" 15 Sheep, ½ South Down and ½ Merino,
" 30 Barrels best Old Apple Brandy,
And a good 4 Horse Wagon and Gear.

SETH JONES, Pomona, Wake County, N. C.

March 11, 1855. 31—tf.

N. B.—I have certificates to prove the blood of the above stock. S. J.

ALDEN'S INDEX TO THE REPORTS OF THE Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, From Dallas' Reports to 14 Howard, inclusive.—The above work is now completed, and just issued from the press. It consists of three royal octavo volumes, containing over twenty-one hundred pages, twenty-five hundred distinct articles or heads, and forty-three thousand references, exhibiting the principles adjudicated, enabling any person, with great facility, to find any point decidedby the Supreme Court of the United States, from its organization to 1st January, A. D., 1854. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh May 4, 1855. 47—

OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.—WE ARE IN possession of a full stock of Summer Goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—

☞ Register, Star and Spirit of the Age copy.

CHECK MARSEILLES PANTS.—50 PAIRS received yesterday by Express.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855. 53—